

The Crittenden Press

209

VOLUME XI

THE CAPITOL.

Louisville is Campaigning for the State House.

A SUMMARY OF HER CLAIMS.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25.—A rousing meeting was held to-night at Liederkranz Hall for the purpose of expressing the city's feelings on the question of the location of the State Capitol, and to put forth the arguments in favor of Louisville. Speeches were made by various prominent gentlemen, and, according to Bennett H. Young's statement, which was fully endorsed by the meeting, this gathering would decide the question in about fifteen minutes by moving the capitol to this city.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Constitutional Convention seems wisely resolved that the location of the Capitol of the State should now be finally fixed and that a suitable State-house, costing no less than two million dollars and not more than two and a half millions, should be once built; and, whereas, A Committee on the Capitol has been appointed by the convention to consider and report on this subject, and the committee have announced that they would be glad to hear from any city willing or eager to be selected as the site for the future Capital, be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly desire and respectfully request that the honor be granted to Louisville not only for her own good, but also for the advantage of the State. We have nothing but kindly feelings for Frankfort and Lexington, and the other cities and towns who desire the same honor we wish, but we believe that for all parts of the State, Louisville would be the most convenient and suitable site for the Capital."

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be directed to appoint a committee, not less than twenty-five and not more than fifty persons who shall prepare, publish and distribute throughout the State the reasons why the whole Commonwealth would be benefited by making Louisville the capital, and that said committee be authorized to adopt all suitable ways and means to promote and accomplish our object. We take a just pride in the welfare and glory of our State and we wish to be more closely linked to every part of it. We are interested in the development of every city, town, and county within our borders and shall ever be glad to advance the common good, shirking none of our burdens and wishing for nothing more than the good will and the prosperity of all our fellow countrymen within the confines of Kentucky."

The commercial clubs prepared paper, setting forth a length the reasons why the capitol should be moved to Louisville. These reasons summed up, in short, are as follows: It is the largest city in the State. Now and for the future Louisville is the best location. It is the most accessible, and is near the center of the State. The cost of constructing the buildings would be least at Louisville than at any other point.

The hotel accommodations are amply sufficient, and cheap. Healthfulness. The death rate is lower than any other city of equal size.

One of the greatest causes of delay in legislative bodies, with its consequent burden to the taxpayer, is the absence of members from the capitol. This trouble is always greatly increased where the capitol is located in a small town.

This difficulty would be reduced to a minimum if the capitol were located at Louisville.

The people of the State should be in closer co-operation with the legislators and other public officers; Louisville is the best location for this advantage.

Here legislation would be conducted more publicly and fuller reports would be given through the public press to the people of the State at large.

Privacy is the highest protection against improper legislation.

The establishment of the capitol at Louisville will undoubtedly result in creating much closer relations between the whole State of Kentucky and its chief city. This will operate to the benefit of both.

Distillery Burned.

Paris, Ky., Jan. 21.—The distillery owned by the Bourbon County Distilling Company, and located at Rudie's Mill, burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is about \$20,000 and there were insurance for one-third of that amount. The fire is supposed to have been caused by incendiaries.

GRINDING AWAY.

The Constitutional Convention Still Moves Slowly.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 24.—The last two days have been devoted principally to Municipal Matters, including tax rates. Among the important portions adopted were the:

The cities and towns of the State are divided into six classes; the organization and powers of each class to be defined and prescribed for by general laws. Cities of the first class shall be those of 100,000 population or over; of the second class, those with a population of 30,000 or more, and less than 100,000; of the third class, those with a population of 8,000 or more, and less than 30,000; of the fourth, those having 3,000 and up to 8,000; of the fifth, those less than 3,000 and more than 1,000; of the sixth, towns of 1,000 inhabitants and less.

Resolved, That we request our senators and representatives in Congress to exercise their influence to accomplish the defeat of the so-called "Force bill," a measure calculated to foment sectional strife and disturb that peace and tranquility which is absolutely necessary to encourage the development of the exhaustless resources and comparative greatness of the West and South.

Resolved, That we call upon the Congress of this nation for the enactment of laws authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the enlargement of the volume of currency issued by the government sufficient to properly accommodate the already great and growing necessities of the people.

Nearly 150,000 Miners to Begin the Contest May 1.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—The miners of the United States have completed plans for the greatest industrial battle ever waged in America. The conflict between the miners and mine-owners will take place on the 1st of May. The entire national organization of miners, comprising 150,000, will be directly involved in a demand for the eight hour day. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Detroit some weeks ago, it was decided to back the miners to eight hours next May. The utterances of the officers of United Mine Workers on the subject leave no doubt that the miners will make the fight.

An immense strike fund is being made ready for the miners, and when the latter go out they will have at their back for immediate use nearly \$1,000,000. This fund will be swollen from time to time at the rate of \$50,000 a week. W. J. Dillon, secretary of the American Glass-workers Union, United States organizer for the American Federation of Labor, to-day gave the following interview on the coming fight:

"In the aggregate we figure on about 150,000 miners in the United States. Almost 75,000 of these are active members of the United Mine Workers. The remainder are members of the organization which comes to a struggle. These are the men who will strike for eight hours next May unless something unforeseen should occur. The Federation numbers about 600,000 men, and 500,000 men can be counted upon. For six weeks before May 1 strike contributions will be levied on the members at the rate of 10 cents a week. This will make \$300,000 for the six weeks. The formal ratification of the matter will take place at next month's convention of the United Mine Workers to be held in Columbus, O. The latter organization has a strike fund of its own amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. Besides this, it will raise a special fund before the fight, so that \$1,000,000 will be ready by May 1 on which to conduct the contemplated conflict."

The Gun Was Loaded.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 21.—Charles Cross, a well-known young farmer of Golden Pond, Trigg County, was shot in the mouth yesterday morning. He took down an old rifle from his accustomed place over the door, and, pushing the hammer back with one foot, he started to blow in the muzzle to ascertain if it was loaded. As his mouth neared the gun, his foot slipped off, the hammer fell and the gun was discharged, the ball entering his right jaw and lodging in the rear of his head. He is in a critical condition, and the probability is that he will die.

KANSAS HEARD FROM.

The Force Bill Denounced. Free Coinage Wanted.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—The most exciting discussion of the session took place to-day in the House upon a resolution introduced by Dr. Neely, of Leavenworth, the leader of the Democratic denouncing the Force bill, and urging the Kansas delegation to use all means to defeat it. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The peaceful revolution of last November expressed a demand of the electors or their representatives in Congress that they shall in the future legislate in the interest of the masses as against a class 25,000 of whom have appropriated one-half of the wealth of the country therefore.

Resolved, That we request our senators and representatives in Congress to exercise their influence to accomplish the defeat of the so-called "Force bill," a measure calculated to foment sectional strife and disturb that peace and tranquility which is absolutely necessary to encourage the development of the exhaustless resources and comparative greatness of the West and South.

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Certainly the President's order of release in February, 1887, war calculated to encourage Canada and American pachas to begin again that season. There were no seizures at all in 1888. If the laws of Congress were preparatory in requiring the Treasury to seize every marauder, such intermission in seizing is very confusing for plain sort of people. It makes the country apprehensive that the seizing is, and has been, quite much under the real control of the leases of our Pribyloff Islands as in pending negotiations. London is, and has been, under the control of the Canadian Privy Council.

The Sayward was one of the batch of seizures made in 1887, only six months after the President released the Carolina. Onward and Thorton. She was seized more than 60 miles from land, having on board 450 seal-skins, 64 of which were taken in Behring's Sea. The skins were delivered to the Federal Marshal at Unalaska and the vessel towed to Sitka. The master and the mate were indicted, arrested and gave bonds to appear for trial. In October of 1887 the British Minister protested at Washington. In May of the next year, a decree having been entered that the Sayward be condemned as forfeited, and her owner was appraised and delivered to the owner on a bond (for the appraised value) to prosecute the appeal and obey the final judgment.

Early in the next September the Foreign Office at London asked its minister at Washington to report when the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the W. P. Sayward is likely to come on." He replied that the case "has not yet been docketed" at Washington. Canada then pushed Lord Salisbury to act more vigorously in that case. In April, 1889, Colonial Office at London again prodded the Foreign Office about the Sayward. Lord Salisbury wrote to Washington, and the minister replied on April 29, 1889, that the appeal had been filed, but the case would not for three years be reached for trial.

In August, 1889, the Foreign Office at London wrote to Canada that the Behring's Sea case would be in a stronger position in a diplomatic way, in the appeals to the Supreme Court were pushed on. And added that "it is very unusual to press for diplomatic redress for a private wrong so long as there is a reasonable chance of obtaining it from the tribunals of the country."

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The Pension Office issued during the first fifteen days of the present month 10,387 pension certificates, the largest number ever issued during a similar period. The greater portion of these were issued under the Dependent pension act.

CASE OF THE SAYWARD.

A View of the Troublesome Behring's Sea Controversy.

(From the New York Herald.) The Governments at Washington and London are not quite free and independent in dealing with the Behring's Sea controversy. England is much under the thumb of the Privy Council of Canada, and the United States are subject to a pull by the powerful company holding a lease of the Pribyloff Islands. There is no dispute concerning jurisdiction in Behring's Sea, excepting in regard to seal hunting two weeks.

When London gives indications of yielding for the sake of international peace and justice, and the U.S. Government does not, the question is whether the U.S. will yield to the demands of the British.

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Death from a Grain of Corn.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 23.—A five year-old son of George Lynnville, of Buchanan, Henry county, Tenn., died a most horrible death this morning. Monday evening last the child swallowed a grain of corn which lodged in the right tube over the right lung, and from that until death the child suffered greatly at intervals, experiencing considerable trouble in getting its breath. The father called in five of the best physicians of the county and although they did everything they could to relieve the little sufferer he grew worse all the time.

Gossip.

Gossip, yes gossip, that accursed and poluted ulcer that has prevailed and inhabited every town and community and country is still handed around and simpered and secreted to individuals who persistently transport it from one neighborhood to another magnified, and fabricated with derision, scoff and ridicule, until it has become a leading element in some society and the topic of general conversation.

Such has been the custom for many years past, and such will be the case until time is no more. Oh, for some power to control public allegations, and, above all, to absolutely devour and demolish that unendurable "little tattle" which is always mordacious and racking in every respect. What a grand thing it would be if that body of learned men while revising the Constitution would frame some kind of a concern to aid the people in ridding their vicinities of that lurking obnoxious and detestable element. One prominent feature is a great many persons often meet self-appointed and non-solicitous parties who have the immense audacity to "feed" you as it were on opium, opiates and rose water while in company with you. But when you yawn then the devil manifests himself barren of his flattering costume, straddles you with spurs on his feet and thorns in his hand and a tongue tinged with the blackest and the lowest down allegations and ridicule that ever came to pass.

The Ohio Farmers Alliance is opposed of the third party movement.

SAYWARD CASE AND URGED LORD SALISBURY NOT TO LONGER POSTPONE PRESSING FOR INDEMNITY.

It was not until February, 1889, that the British Minister opened at the State Department the question of indemnity for the last presented in an informal way that sum excepting on an international award, and that the President would only consent on the condition that an arbitration for the last and the future go on together.

The Wisconsin Democrats nominate and will elect Gen. W. F. Vilas to the United States Senate.

The Arkansas legislature refuses to take action in the World's Fair until the fate of the Force Bill is settled.

At Buffalo, N. Y., two firemen perished in the flames they were fighting.

The trooper leaving the scene of the late Indian war.

NEWS NOTES.

Joseph King, a young lawyer at St Paul, has been driven insane by his losses at poker;

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ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

We are authorized to announce S. G. CLARK, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The House has not passed the Silver bill yet.

Money, more money is the cry of legitimate business everywhere.

Lucy Decker Young, eighth wife of Brigham Young, is dead. The other seven widows are still living.

President Polk, of the National Alliance has complimented Gov. Boies, of Iowa, for his tariff tolerances.

Senator Farwell, who was defeated for re-election, says his defeat was caused by "the unpopularity of Benjamin Harrison."

The Force bill still hangs fire in the Senate, but public sentiment is growing stronger against the infamous measure.

The opposition to the Force bill is almost a unanimous thing outside of the halls of Congress, and the heart of the bitter partisans.

The three F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois Legislature are voting solidly for Streeter, while Palmer gets 101 and Osgood 100 votes. There is yet no prospect of an election.

The Frankfort Lottery has gained a victory before Judge Jackson's court in Louisville. A case was tried to test the validity of the law abolishing the charter of the lottery. The court decided that the law was unconstitutional. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

We have always thought that Frankfort was good enough for the State Capital, and the Capital was too good for Frankfort, and have a decided leaning that way yet, but if in the course of human events, it becomes necessary to make a change, Louisville should have the Capital.

Senator Ingalls has headquarters at Topeka, and is hustling for re-election with the chances against him. Had he delivered his recent speech twelve months ago, he would not now be in such a much about his office. Ninety one of the ninety two Alliance members have pledged themselves to vote against the erratic but brilliant Ingalls.

President Irwin is catching it on all sides, and if he succeeds in getting himself out of the troublesome stew, he will have accomplished a herculean task. The County Unions everywhere are upholding the Tobacco Growers Association and condemning Irwin's course. He published a card Sunday, asking the Union to suspend judgement until he has an opportunity to show the facts whereon he stands. He says: "We never have uttered word in favor of this warehouse since we found out that it was not going to be under the control of the farmers."

There is one thing that should not be overlooked in selecting members for both branches of the next legislature, and that is, should the new constitution be adopted, all of our laws will have to be remodeled. In fact a new start will practically be taken, — a general rubbing out of the work on the old slate, and a fresh start made on the new. Hence the work will be far more important than that which usually comes before the Kentucky legislature. The local bills are insignificant enough in any session, but in the coming one, such work will pale into insignificance, indeed, when compared to the all important work of remodeling, rearranging and redistricting. Pick good men, capable and true, and, hereafter, will have less occasions to swear at the legislature for its sins of omission and commission. The legislature is but the creature of the people, and the creator is certainly responsible for the character of the creature, in cases of this kind at any rate.

The Hopkinsville Kentuckian says:

"Mr. Urey Woodson, member of the State Executive Committee for the Second District is working to secure an early convention, which is clearly in the interest of Mr. Brown's candidacy. * * * An early convention is the trump card for Mr. Brown's friends to play, and they are preparing to play it."

We are inclined to believe that the Kentuckian takes an erroneous view of the case. We have misjudged Mr. Woodson if he is the man to use official position to advance the personal interests of a friend to the detriment of the party, or in unfairness to gentlemen who are not his choice for Governor. The party's nominee for Governor should have ample time to canvass the State, and discuss questions of State policy before the people. To hold the convention later than May would not give that time.

The Circulating Medium.

Much misinformation is abroad concerning the amount of currency in the county. The most trustworthy statement is that in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made last December.

The amount of currency and coin in circulation October 1, 1880, was \$1,488,072,709, or \$23.90 per capita.

This sum was made up as follows:

Gold, \$386,939,728; silver dollars, \$62,132,454; subsidiary silver and fractional currency, \$56,411,846;

gold certificates, \$158,104,739; silver certificates, \$309,321,207; United States notes, \$348,012,226; National Bank notes, \$177,250,514.

On October 1, 1870, the total circulation was only \$770,312,000, or \$19.87 per capita.

On October 1, 1880, the total circulation was \$1,022,033,685, or \$20.37 per capita.—Courier Journal.

Ingalls is Defeated.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 27.—The vote was taken to day for United States senator to succeed John J. Ingalls.

Quarterly meeting was held at Topeka, Kan., after all other treatments had been exhausted. Friends

had voted for Ingalls, but he

had been defeated by William

Franklin, Jr., of Marion, Mo.

He was elected by a majority of 1,000.

William Franklin, Jr., was

defeated by a majority of 1,000.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES

No diphteria.
Where is the city council?
Quarterly Court is in session.
Marion's health is good, thank you.
Come to town; there is no diphteria.
Born to the wife of J. F. Conger, Jany. 23rd a girl.
J. B. Kevil is getting things shaped up to build a residence.
Town tax, county tax, state tax, railroad tax, school tax tariff tax, O's, my.

Mr. Levi Fitzer, of this place is running an engine at Marion, Ind.

Goo. Boston is engaged as the carpenter in Bennett's furniture store.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Jas. C. Kirk and Miss Delia Pace.

The O. V. is doing a splendid business this month. There were two extra freight trains Sunday.

Mr. Boswell, of Henry county, delivered a lecture on Sunday Schools at the Presbyterian church Tuesday night.

Quite an enjoyable time was spent by the young folks last Saturday night at the residence of Mrs. Douglass.

Wm. Carrier is postmaster at Cullen in place of Dr. Preston, who has moved to Crittenden county.—Sturgis Enterprise.

J. P. Pierce spent two days in Louisville. A tobacco house of that city is endeavoring to secure the services of Mr. Pierce as a traveling solicitor.

Will Taylor, the victim of Charlie Deboe's pistol, was on the streets Tuesday; slightly disfigured but still in the ring.

The boys at Midway will, Friday night, Feb. 6th, debate the following: Resolved that Grant was a greater General than Washington. Everybody invited.

F. E. Robertson & Co., are increasing the "mashing" capacity of their distillery. Hereafter thirty instead of fifteen bushels will make a mash. The business of the firm is increasing.

A telegraph line is being constructed from the depot to the new bank building. The wires will be connected with the O. V. wire at the depot, and messages can be sent from the bank to all parts of the world.

Rev. J. W. Bigham preached to a large congregation at the Opera House Wednesday night. He is as popular as a preacher now as he was a politician and stump speaker in this country some twenty years ago.

Eleven car loads of railroad ties, and two of staves were shipped from the depot at this place last week. Agent Brawner has an order out for thirty five cars for the purpose of hauling ties from various points along the O. V.

So far as we have been able to learn, the Alliance of Crittenden county has made no public utterances touching its position on the third party movement. Without any tip, we are inclined to believe that a majority of the members of that order are opposed to making the Union a political party.

Several weeks ago Charlie Cliff's mule was bitten by a mad dog and on Wednesday about noon the mule began to act queer, and was at once placed in chains. The hydrophobia soon developed. He became furious, his eyes glaring, green, and half fits until this morning when it died in great agony.—Sturgis Enterprise.

Messrs. H. H. Loving and J. D. Morse have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the insurance business. Each have been engaged in the business separately and now they will do business together. They represent some of the best companies in the world, in both fire and life insurance; and being clever, honest business men, they will continue to do a good business.

There was a couple in Marion Monday wanting to marry, and badly too, but the fates were very properly against them. First they didn't have money enough to buy the license; a sympathizing lot of youngsters made up the money, but the clerk refused to issue the papers, just because the would-be bride had another husband somewhere. His name was long, age 26, her name was Vaughn, age an unknown quantity. They left town, she riding, and he leading the horse, —discourage but not without hope.

Clover Seed, timothy, red top, blue grass, or chard grass, have advanced 20 per cent, but you ought to see the stock that Schwab bought in December, before the advance, and will be sold at prices ruling before the advance.

We keep only the very best clover and grass seed; that money will buy —get our prices.

Pierce & Son.

Seventy-fourth Birthday.

On Sunday January 25th, 1891, Mr. M. G. Gilbert celebrated his 74th birthday; the occasion was an enjoyable one at his home three miles north of Marion. About forty of his relatives and friends spent the day with him, and a superb dinner was served. He entertained in the good old Kentucky style, surrounded by loving hearts and warm friends, the typical old Kentuckian spent a happy day, and made those who partook of his hospitality feel at home. Seventy-four years ago he was born near where he now lives; as he grew up he "hewed out" himself a farm from the forests; on it he spent his early manhood, then the middle age, and now lives there in peace and plenty at a ripe old age enjoying the evening of life. He has raised a large family of children and they are now married and have children of their own, with those surrounding him, adding to his comforts and pleasures, he looks back over a well-spent life with no regrets, and looks to the future with that cheerfulness, born of hope.

THE GREAT VIOLINIST.

Joseph Heine, at the Opera House Feby. 4 and 5.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, Joseph Heine, the blind violinist, will appear in grand concert with Miss Evelyn Heine, the Australian soprano and Mrs. Heine the eminent pianist, at the Opera House in Marion, Feby 4th and 5th.

Prof Heine is wonderfully gifted with musical talent and has met with a warm reception wherever he has appeared. The press everywhere accords the highest praise to him. The Salt Lake Evening News says:

"Prof Heine is simply a master of the violin. Under his touch the instrument laughs, shouts or weeps, according to his will. He can move his auditors with profound emotions, or excite their laughter by wonderimitations of sounds in nature. There is a suggestion of mystery and a weirdness about his genius, as if from the dark world in which he is forced to pass his existence, he is able to draw melody of a quality which other artists cannot imitate.

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LABOR UNION.

The County Union on the Action of President Irwin.

A call meeting of the Farmers and Laborers Union was held at the courthouse Monday. The attendance was good, most of the sub-unions of the County being represented.

W. C. Tyner was appointed delegate to the district meeting at Mayfield, Thursday Jan. 29th to organize the district Union.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, S. B. Irwin, President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of the State of Kentucky and editor of our State organ has seen cause through his paper (the Kentucky State Union) to denounce unmeasured terms, the farmers' in establishing tobacco warehouses in Louisville and has advised the Farmers Labor Union to have nothing to do with it until it proves itself.

Therefore, be it Resolved that we condemn the action of President Irwin in the course he has taken, believing that his aim was to turn over our order to the tobacco combine.

Resolved, that we demand of the Executive Committee, that they take steps to remove S. B. Irwin from the position he has so unworthy filled and that vice-President T. Gardner of Carlisle county be called upon to fill the functions of that office.

Resolved that we heartily endorse the actions of the Tobacco Growers Association and pledge them our co-operation and support.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Farmers Home Journal, Marion Monitor and Crittenden Press with a request that they publish them.

J. L. Bogg, Pres., L. W. Cruse, Secty.

COURT DOINGS.

The Assessors Account, At- tained.

J. M. McCaslin, county assessor, filed his account of \$8614.4 for assessing, and the same was allowed.

The five tax supervisors were allowed \$50 for services.

The supervisors filed the tax book for 1891 with the county court clerk.

J. W. Crawford allowed \$2.00 for medical services to Adams—prisoner in jail.

On motion of A. L. Cruse, J. F. Loyd was appointed deputy sheriff.

F. J. Imboden was allowed \$10.00 on his claim for keeping paupers.

J. B. Lowry resigned the guardianship of D. H. Walker.

Deeds Recorded.

Mary C. Mayers to Geo. T. Sul-

ler 20 acres for \$100.

Thos. H. Paris to U. S. Paris 45

acres for \$400.

W. F. Paris to Thos. H. Paris 26

acres for \$675.

J. R. Clifton to Sue W. Garrett

lotter \$10.

Sue W. Garrett to C. H. Richards

interest in lot for \$270.50.

Our Taxable Property.

The Supervisors have completed

their work of overhauling the asse-

sors, making only a few changes.

The taxable property for the year

1891 amounts to \$2,389,243, and is

more than any previous assessments.

The assessor reports only 70

deaths and 168 births.

Card of Thanks.

To those friends who rendered us

so many kindnesses during the ill-

ness of our little boy, we desire to

return our sincere thanks.

B. E. Martin,

Dora Martin.

A SEVERE LICK.

We'll be into our new building

next month.—Marion Bank.

I have seen my button case?

T. J. Cameron.

I would be glad to have you on

roll at the Academy, Feby. 2.—J. F.

Price.

I have seen our latest mineral

specimens.—J. W. Blue, Jr.

That sir, is tip-top lead ore; this

fine iron; that beauty is zinc,—G. C.

Gray.

Highest prices in cash for pre-

duce.—M. Schwab.

It's a pump you want, and a

hole to put it in, I'm your laddie,—

L. S. Leffel.

Taxes them old taxes—E. C.

Flanary.

I must wind up, and can't wait

any longer.—A. J. Pickens.

Let's get our church paid for—

S. K. Breeding.

Chippy, get your hair cut,—W. M.

Morgan.

I want to swap for or buy some-

body's grocery.—B. F. McLean.

Is as pure as snow, and as harm-

less as dove,—when handled right

E. F. Robertson.

Nothing for you.—R. Goffield.

Take stock in the Building and

Loan Association.—H. A. Lyons.

Here is a little draft on you.—

Ham Loving.

—discourage but not without hope.

Clover Seed, timothy, red top,

blue grass, or chard grass, have ad-

vanced 20 per cent, but you ought

to see the stock that Schwab bought

in December, before the advance,

and will be sold at prices ruling be-

fore the advance.

We keep only the very best clover

and grass seed; that money will buy</

FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO RURAL READERS.

A Poultry House Described Which After Several Years' Trial Is Recommended as Combining More Advantages Than Do Some of the Elaborate Structures.

The home-made poultry house depicted is described as follows by Pringle Farmer: The main building is 14 or 16 feet long and 5 feet wide. Front door 8 feet high, rear posts 6 feet high. The floor is 2 feet from ground, above which is a drop door, running the entire length of the building, 18 inches wide. Eighteen inches below the roof is the window, which is made by using two pieces of 4-inch ceiling, placed 8 or 10 inches apart, with the panes of glass set into the grooves. They should be placed close together in winter, but may be left open a few inches to admit air. A small slot should be nailed back of them to prevent accidents from domestic evasions.

The roosts are 3 feet above the floor, 18 or 20 inches apart, and are secured at the ends by nails. The laying room is attached to the north end, which affords a double protection to the sleeping department, besides being very convenient for a store-room. Its advantages are in that in gathering eggs or looking after "fitters" you are in a clean room, and the roosts are near the remainder of the flock. This part maybe made to feel long and 5 feet wide, extending several feet in front of main building, to serve as a wind break. The furniture consists of anything at hand—old barrels, half barrels, etc. In the basement is the winter feeding place. It is a protection during rain and storms. By putting in slatted partition you



CONVENIENT HOME MADE Poultry house has a jail for young fitters, also provides nesting mothers with bread, which when old enough can go upstairs to roost. The droppings can be taken out as the drop door. All you have to do is to raise it, and with a hoe rake out the manure into a wheelbarrow, replace straw, litter or dry earth, and you will find it a pleasure to take care of your poultry.

Spring Dredging of Bees.

At the annual meeting of the International Beekeepers' association the question was asked, "Is spring dredging greater when bees are wintered inside than out of doors?" A. I. Root said that when the bees were wintered out of doors and had a chance to fly every month they came out stronger and were better able to go through April. E. R. Root thought that the bees from spring dredging were not as strong as those wintered inside, as the bees in the cellar were often suffering from the temperature being too hot or too cold—a matter over which the beekeeper had but little control. John Nau said that in severe winters the bees wintered better indoors, in mild winters out of doors. He did not put his bees in the cellar unless the temperature got very low early in the winter. R. McKnight had wintered both ways for about ten years, and found that they did not come out stronger when the other. He thought the cause was the lack of proper ventilation in the cellar. "He thought the weather looking condition of the bees wintered in the cellar was due to their ill health, owing to the lack of pure air during the confinement. He thought, however, that in hard winters cellar wintering could be carried on with less loss than outdoor wintering.

Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil.

In an address before one of the New York Farmers' Institutes Secretary Woodard had the following to say on maintaining fertility of the soil: "Rotation will not save land. It puts off the calamity of exhaustion. It simply equalizes the ratio of exhaustion. It is said 'tilage is manure.' Tillage does not add any manure. It works it up faster. We do better when we have land. Summer fallowing is a very expensive process. I had rather grow weeds and plow them under. It would be better for the land. Bare land loses its ammonia. Now try in the corn to conserve the fertility. Naked earth is a losing earth. How shall we make fertility? We can do it by the purchase of commercial fertilizers; but this system is too costly, unless for special crops. Another way is to use vegetable manures. I have a word for you. Banish the word barnyard from my vocabulary. A barnyard is a nuisance. My stable manure paid me last winter, by feeding stock, over \$1 a load profit over and above all it cost. I buy cotton-seed and linseed meal, middlings and bran and my manure comes from those feeds fed to animals. By this system the farm is getting richer all the time."

The Best Quality of Bacon.

The best quality of bacon cannot be made of meat that is not well drained of its blood, says American Agriculturist.

Meat that is intended for the best quality of bacon should be thoroughly bled, and butchering, by which act the main artery is cut, does this in the most effectual and speedy way. It rids the meat of the largest percentage of blood, and leaves it in that condition that is best for curing and salting.

Hereafter, however, a serious one, in much of the ordinary bacon and salt pork of the day. It is not diverted of its blood. In fact, it is no doubt the aim with most packers to retain the blood in order to have the meat weigh heavier. This practice, opposed as it certainly is to both Scripture and sound hygienic rules, cannot be too severely condemned. The old Jewish law strictly forbids the eating of blood, and doubtless many of the diseases and ills of mankind at the present day might be traced to the blood retained in the flesh when slaughtering!

Worth Knowing.
The conclusion arrived at by the director of the Maryland Experiment station, after testing forty varieties of wheat, is that the Dietz, Fulcarter and New Australian are superior to all the rest. Of the three the Dietz is the best.

Missouri's fruit crop, comparatively speaking, is a good one.

Cold storage or a cellar, dark, dry and near 40 degrees as may be, is a good means of preserving seed potatoes.

At a recent meeting of a Michigan pomological society a grape grower said: "I have found that by pruning and thinning I can get the same number of pounds of grapes in a smaller number of clusters, and these will be more compact and uniform in size and bring the highest price in the market."

An average the better plan is always to sell an animal whenever it is ready. There is always more or less of a loss in feeding longer than this.

Experts state that Paris green is preferable to London purple as an insecticide on peach trees. One part of Paris green to 300 parts of water is the proportion used. The London purple, though effervescent, injures the leaves of the tree.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

How to Tie the Halter Strap—A Convenience at Butchering Time.

How best to tie the halter strap or rope, or whatever it may be, is shown in the two figures of the first cut. Fig. 1 ill-



TWO THE HALTER STRAP.

ustrates the first stage; Fig. 2 shows the second stage.

The knot is completed by pulling on the loop until the knot is tight. Then pull on the free end of the strap. If well tied the loop is just large enough for B to pass through it.

Pass B through and draw it through as far as possible.

The horse cannot possibly get this knot open, and the harder he pulls the safer the knot.

B then draw the strap, and then a sharp snap on B will open the knot.

A MODERN BARN.

What a Horse Would Say Could He Speak.

Don't hitch me to an iron post or nail when the mercury is below freezing.

Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it in my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.

Don't think because I go free under the whip that I don't get tired.

Don't think because I am a horse that iron weeds and briars won't hurt my hay.

Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble.

Don't try me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself too, and keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground.

Don't say "Whoa" unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at that word.

Don't make me drink ice cold water nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding it a half minute against my body.

Don't forget to file my teeth when they are not worn down.

Don't let me eat too much when I am not hungry.

Don't make me up steep hill, for if this should give way I might break your neck.

Don't put on my blind bridle so that it irritates my eye, or so leaves my forehead that it will be in my eyes.

Don't be so careless of my harness as to tend a great score on me before you attend to it.

Don't lead me to some blackhead that looks less sense than I have.—Farm Journal.

Extremes in Breeding.

There have always been two classes of extremists in the matter of breeding of extremes. One class has had the idea of securing perfect linebreeding, regardless of any other consideration. The other has sought a perfect model with altogether too slight a regard of the importance of line breeding. The failure of both theories has been well demonstrated in the history of several prominent breeds of stock, and the common sense of today, based upon the developments of the industry in the last hundred years, determines that the true theory is the intermediate one. Line breeding is not, as it is nearly perfect as possible, and still it cannot be safely sought at the expense of physical qualities. These qualities, too, cannot be perpetuated, as the excellencies be what they may, without the aid of pure blood as a means of securing fixity of type. In the revival of the breeding industry to which intelligent stockmen everywhere are looking forward, we believe that these who occupy a medium ground will best fit in their business.—National Dairyman.

Butchering of Sheep.

A Missouri correspondent in the New York World says: Clover and millet make good kinds of hay to feed sheep during the winter. When corn is fed it should be shelled and put into troughs, and there is no danger of the sheep getting sheep to give small rations of grain to the winter, and fatness more readily. The branch which most closely resembles the wild bird in color, is the most rapid in growth, quickest to fatten, and according to some authorities, the heaviest of all. The Narragansetts and whites are the most domesticated.

Drainage.

By removing superfluous water from the soil a way is made for the infiltration of the organic substances, which become the food of the plants, and ingredients which are hurtful to plant growth, and which cannot otherwise be removed, are carried off by rain.

Not only does the removal of extra moisture make the land drier, but it allows the soil to have the full benefit of the sun's heat, rendering it warm and congenial to plant growth and ready to benefit by the action of the atmosphere.

Draining also makes soil of a stiff or tenacious nature more friable and better prepared to receive the fibrous rootlets of plants, and by the action of the atmosphere, hard pans or crusts are broken and pulverized, so that the roots may enter them, a result which could not otherwise be obtained without subsoiling or trenching.

Increase the Supply of Manure.

The supply of manure may be easily doubled by gathering up the wastes of the barn yard and the swamps and other coarse matters, which are increased in value by mixture with the manure, or by composting with lime.

Abundant lime, however, is required to hold the liquid manure, and prevent waste of it.

The best of all absorbents is dry swamp muck. It will

properly used, save the almost unavoidable loss of the liquid manure which will occur under the most careful management without the use of plenty of absorbents.

Thousands of farmers purchase costly fertilizers who might by a little forethought and labor, as needed, fertilize their fields in the fall, and use them through the winter as soil manure.

The varieties of turkeys recognized by the American standard of perfection are bronze, Narragansett, buff, slate, black and white. The last is the most popular among the turkeys.

The prices obtained for prime turkeys and the heavy weights to which they can be forced to grow render them exceedingly profitable, and well repay the extra care attendant on the chicks during the first two months of their lives.

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